

HEALTH
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RURAL DISTRICT OF DRIFFIELD

48

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

INCLUDING



REPORT

of

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1960

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

L. S. BIELBY.

Vice-Chairman:

G. W. E. OGDEN.

Members:

DEAS, Mrs. S.	MIDDLEWOOD, H.
EASTWOOD, Mrs. M. J.	NEWLOVE, W. R.
ELING, Mrs. D. A.	PICKERING, T. V.
FREER, Mrs. J.	ROBINSON, J. D.
HARDY, W. H.	SISSONS, A. W.
HOPPER, J. W.	SLATER, Mrs. H. M.
KILVINGTON, R.	TAYLOR, H. J.
WALKER, G. L.	

Clerk of the Council:

R. B. TOLLETT.
(retired 23.10.1960).

G. MUMBY
(appointed 24.10.1960).

*Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer,
East Riding County Council:*

J. H. MAUGHAN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector, Surveyor and Housing Manager:

S. WRIGGLESWORTH, A.R.P.H.I., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

J. MARTIN, R.S.H. Cert. for Meat and Other Foods.

Waterworks Manager:

H. E. SAVERTON.

Consulting Engineer:

D. H. MOORE, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.

HEALTH OFFICE,
OXFORD STREET,
BRIDLINGTON.

*To the Chairman and Councillors,
Rural District Council of Driffield.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for the year 1960.

From the statistics it will be seen that the population has again risen being estimated by the Registrar General to be 11,270 compared with 10,730 last year. The number of births have also risen slightly there having been 163 compared with 158 in 1959, and an adjusted birth rate of 16.35 per 1,000 population compares with a national birth rate of 17.1 per 1,000 population.

Concerning deaths, there were 112 compared with 103 last year and the death rate of 9.94 per 1,000 population compares with a national death rate of 11.5 per 1,000 population. The causes of death followed the usual pattern, i.e., diseases of the heart and circulatory system were the major cause with cancer as the runner-up. As last year, there was again one death due to respiratory tuberculosis which indicates that in spite of much progress in recent years in its treatment, this disease is still one with which we must reckon. Two infant deaths occurred during the year, both being under two weeks and both attributable to the hazards of birth.

Very few infectious diseases were notified during the year, but it will be noted that there were two cases of dysentery. These were associated with a small outbreak of the disease in the area during the early part of the year.

With regard to the sanitary circumstances of the district, progress continued on sewage disposal schemes. As indicated in the Chief Public Health Inspector's section of the report work on the Hutton Cranswick and Watton scheme which came into operation last year was completed and a start was made on a scheme for the village of Sledmere. Preliminary work was also commenced for a scheme at Beeford and a scheme was prepared to complete the works at Wetwang. The scavenging and cleansing service was also improved during the year, the collection of indestructible household refuse being increased from once to twice per calendar month.

In presenting this report may I express my thanks to the staff of the Department for their work and help during the year and also to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their constant support and interest.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

J. H. MAUGHAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in acres	98,423
Population: 1960 Registrar General	11,270
Rateable value at 1st April, 1960	£83,873
Sum represented by a penny rate	£258
Estimated number of inhabited houses	3,415

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births:	
Number	163
Crude birth rate	14.46
Adjusted birth rate: Comparability factor R.G. 1.13 ...	16.34
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births	7.98
Stillbirths:	
Number	3
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	18.07
Total live and still births	166
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	2
Infant Mortality Rates:	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	12.27
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	6.67
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	76.92
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	12.27
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	6.13
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	24.09
Maternal Mortality (including abortion):	
Number of deaths	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	—
Deaths:	
Number	112
Crude death rate	9.94
Adjusted death rate: Comparability factor R.G. 1.00 ...	9.94
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
Rate per 1,000 population	0.09
Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis	—
Rate per 1,000 population	—
Deaths from Respiratory Disease	3
Rate per 1,000 population	0.27
Deaths from Heart Disease	36
Rate per 1,000 population	3.19
Deaths from Cancer	21
Rate per 1,000 population	1.86

PROVISIONAL STATISTICS—ENGLAND AND WALES.

BIRTHS.

Live births	...	...	17.1 per 1,000 population.
Stillbirths	...	...	19.7 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths.

DEATHS.

Death-rate	...	...	11.5 per 1,000 home population.
Infant mortality	...	...	21.7 per 1,000 live births.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN DRIFFIELD R.D., 1960 (R.G.).

					Males.	Females.
All causes	...	...	...	...	50	62
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	—	1
Cancer, stomach	...	...	...	...	2	3
Cancer, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cancer, breast	...	...	...	...	—	6
Cancer, other sites	...	...	...	...	3	4
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	...	...	...	...	1	—
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	6	11
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	13	4
Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	8	11
Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	1	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1	—
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	—	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	1	—
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	1	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	7	7
Accidents (excluding motor vehicle)	...	...	...	...	4	9

INFANTILE DEATHS.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.	1 to 2 weeks.	2 to 3 weeks.	3 to 4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1 to 3 months.	3 to 6 months.	6 to 9 months.	9 to 12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
Congenital Malformation ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Prematurity	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, 1950—1960.

	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.
Scarlet Fever	26	16	10	2	1	3	2	8
Whooping Cough	29	25	5	37	64	23	13	4	12
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Non-paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	102	218	13	3	382	23	58	40	117	7
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	2
Meningococcal Infection	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	12	14	4	16	21	10	1	8	11	4
Encephalitis (Post-infectious)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	3	2	1	2	—	1	1	1	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—

Notifiable Diseases.	Under 1 year.	1—4 years.	5—14 years.	15—24 years.	25—44 years.	45—64 years.	Over 65 years.	Total Deaths.
Dysentery	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	6	5	—	—	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Register of Tuberculosis for the year is as follows:—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1959 ...	18	17	2	9	46
Added to the Register:—					
(a) Cases notified for the first time during the year ...	—	1			1
(b) Un-notified cases brought to notice otherwise than by formal notifications	—	—	—	—	—
Removed from the Register on account of death, change of address, etc.	—	1	—	—	1
Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1960 ...	18	17	2	9	46

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The number of children who completed the full course of immunisation in the Authority's area between 1st January and 31st December, 1960, is as follows:—

Under 5 years.	5—14 years.
114	14

In addition, 92 children received boosting doses.

The estimated number of children immunised at any time who were born between 1946 and 1960 is as follows:—

Under 5 years.	5—14 years.
114	1,340

SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

The number of persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year is as follows:—

Age at Date of Vaccination.		Under 1.	1 year.	2 to 4.	5 to 14.	15 or over.	Total.
Number vaccinated	...	147	8	6	14	44	219
Number re-vaccinated	...	—	—	7	9	85	101

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES, WATER, HOUSING AND
INSPECTION OF FOOD.

Reported by S. WRIGGLESWORTH, A.R.P.H.I., M.A.P.H.I., Public
Health Inspector, Surveyor and Housing Manager.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water Supplies were maintained throughout the year to the 22 Parishes in the Rural District, the sources of supply being Kilham and Hutton Pumping Stations.

Water mains were laid to serve farms on the North-eastern boundary of the Rural District thus meeting a long outstanding need for piped supplies in that locality. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food have allocated a grant towards the cost incurred. This Scheme (as finally adopted) is the first stage of a joint scheme prepared in conjunction with the Engineer to the Bridlington Corporation and will ultimately be further extended into the Bridlington Rural District to augment the Corporation's existing supplies in the locality.

A 3" water main extension was laid at Nafferton to serve a new private development comprising 16 bungalows in Brickyard Lane.

Arrangements were made with the Hull Corporation for a water supply to be afforded from the Corporation's new Hempholme source to Standingholme Farm in the Parish of Watton.

Water from Hutton Pumping Station continued to be chlorinated with Voxan special Type C solution and water from Kilham Pumping Station was treated with Chlorine gas supplied by I.C.I.

70 new connections were made to the Council's mains during the year, giving 28 new metered supplies and supplies for 51 domestic purposes.

Discussions again continued throughout the year between the various Water Undertakers and Local Authorities in the East Riding as to the proposed grouping of water undertakings and the formation of a Water Board to be known as the East Yorkshire Water Board.

The question of the differential rates and charges which, by the Draft Order, it was suggested should be applied to the Driffield Rural District (over and above the basic rate and charges which would ultimately apply to the whole of the Area of the proposed Board) was a matter of some concern to the Council. After considerable negotiation, however, agreement was reached with all the Authorities concerned for the amounts of the differential rate and charges proposed for the Driffield Rural District to be reduced to 10d. in the £ and 10d. per 1,000 gallons respectively. It appears likely that during 1961 the Minister of Housing and Local Government will be asked to approve a Draft Order creating a Water Board covering the following areas:—

Bridlington Borough;
Filey and Driffield Urban Districts;
Bridlington, Driffield, Howden,
and Pocklington Rural Districts, and
part of Beverley Rural District.

Water samples were taken periodically throughout the year showing the supplies to be satisfactory; these were as follows:—

Raw water samples from pumping stations	13
(1 of these was unsatisfactory but a repeat and all subsequent ones were satisfactory)	
Chlorinated samples from village standtaps	10
Chlorinated samples from house taps	8
—	
Total number of samples from mains supplies	31
Raw water taken from private bore and well supplies	3
—	
Total number of samples taken	34
—	

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

During the year work on the Hutton Cranswick/Watton Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme was completed and the sewage works at Watton were brought into operation. To stop ground water getting into the new system a disused sewer from the old camp at Watton was blanked off.

The housing estate at Cranswick which was dependent on its own site sewage works has been connected to the village scheme and the existing site sewage works disbanded.

A recurring breakdown in one of the ejectors at Sheepman Lane, Cranswick, has been repaired after an engineer from the firm supplying the equipment had replaced several parts of the pumping plant.

The ejector at Watton also gave some trouble but attention by the Council's own staff put the matter right. It mainly required new seals and seatings to the non-return valves.

The Scheme for the Village of Sledmere was approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government and the work under this Scheme was in progress at the close of the year. The works area was fenced off by direct labour, whereas the Scheme is being carried out by a firm of Contractors.

As a preliminary to carrying out the Beeford Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme, test borings were taken in that village to ascertain the ground water level and the Council authorised the preparation of contract documents with a view to tenders being obtained early in 1961.

A scheme was also prepared and submitted to the Ministry for carrying out the balance of the Wetwang Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme (two sections of this Scheme having already been provided).

During the year the Council reviewed their programme of Sewerage Schemes and decided that, following the Beeford Scheme which would commence in 1961, further Schemes be carried out in the order set out below, viz. :—

1. Wetwang (balance of Scheme).
2. Kilham.
3. Garton.
4. North Frodingham.
5. Nafferton.

At Nafferton an ejector station has been brought into use to lift Sewage from Station Road into the main sewer at a higher level. The pump well was re-designed so that a second-hand ejector, previously used to deal with sewage from a service camp, could be installed. Work in modifying this well was undertaken by direct labour and involved enlarging the compartment. Difficulty was encountered when the excavations reached a level 8 feet below the surface; spring water and loose subsoil tended to collapse the walls of the excavations and these were shored up to allow the brick walls to be built. The whole of the pumping plant is below ground level with only the switch gear and meters being in a small compartment above the ground.

Repairs were carried out to the sewer in North Street, Nafferton. The manholes in this section were about 100 yards apart, and on several occasions difficulty was experienced in releasing blockages; however, a rodding eye was inserted about half way between the manholes whilst work was in progress to relieve a blockage. This should facilitate the future cleaning of this sewer.

At Kilham each year it is usual for the springs in the village to rise out of the ground and the water to run down the roadway in Middle Street and Chapel Lane, but at the close of this year more severe flooding occurred. Spring water came from the higher parts of the village surrounding Beech Close housing estate and High Farm where water was running down the street about 2" deep; also in Green Lane and West

Street spring water was rising out of the ground and running down the street. This water found its way into the road gullies and the sewers became surcharged to such an extent that sewage was forced up through gullies and manholes lower down the system, thus creating a nuisance. As a temporary expedient a bypass pipe was laid from the manhole opposite the Church into the stream and this alleviated the condition to some extent.

To my mind the only way of permanently dealing with the problem of flooding at Kilham is to provide a new sewerage system which will deal entirely with the foul water; and this cure may not be far distant as Kilham is one of the next villages to be sewered as shown in the priority list published by the Council. A report on the flooding at Kilham is to be presented to the Council's January meeting.

With the completion and bringing into operation of the Cranswick/Watton sewerage and sewage disposal scheme it became necessary for a semi-skilled man to be employed wholtime to service the electrical and mechanical equipment installed at these works. He began his duties on June 1st and is maintaining equipment at Sheepman Lane ejector and Southgate Pumphouse, Cranswick; the ejector and pumping plant at the sewage works at Watton; the plant at the sewage works at North Dalton and Langtoft; also the pumping plant at the housing estate, North Frodingham.

The regular programme of de-sludging open dykes has been carried out, and as mentioned in previous years the amount of time spent on this work became proportionately less with the completion of the new sewerage schemes.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The Council has continued to give grants under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, of half the cost of the work up to a maximum of £15 each towards converting pail and earth closets to water closets.

The W.C. conversion grants (62) together with Improvement Grants (£2) accounted for 104 W.C.'s being provided in lieu of earth closets. There were 43 applications for W.C. conversion grants but only 19 of these were completed during the year, the other 43 being completed from the previous year's approvals.

Slow progress is being made in the abolition of earth closets on a voluntary basis; records show that only 30% to 50% conversions have been carried out in the newly sewered villages and, if full advantage is to be taken of the new sewage systems I think that compulsory conversions under Section 47, Public Health Act, 1936, will have to be operated.

The approximate number of the various types of closets in use is as follows :—

Water Closets	1,391
Pail Closets and Privy Middens ...	2,115

SCAVENGING AND CLEANSING.

Collection of indestructible refuse was made once per calendar month. In April, however, the Council increased the service so that bins are now collected twice per calendar month. Householders still place their bins on the highway outside their houses in readily accessible positions ready for quick loading onto the vehicle.

The system of bi-monthly collections brings all households into line with the service which was given to the Watton Reservoir Estate, therefore the charge which was made on Hull Corporation for the extra collection is no longer paid.

No alteration has been made to the weekly collection made at the Driffield R.A.F. Station and here the bins are collected from the houses.

The Bedford Refuse Vehicle travelled 14,000 miles at an estimated running cost of 11½d. per mile; with the increased time spent in refuse collection the vehicle is virtually no longer available for other work.

There is no general collection of closet pail contents throughout the district. In Nafferton and Wansford a private contractor collects the nightsoil; Nafferton paying an additional rate for this service and at Wansford the contractor charges each householder when a collection is made. In the rest of the district the householders have to dispose of nightsoil on whatever land is available. This is most unsatisfactory particularly in the more densely populated areas and makes the provision of proper sewerage schemes in all the villages of first importance. I must again emphasise that the sewage schemes alone will not rid the district of earth closets and that compulsory statutory action will be necessary to get rid of this problem by 100% conversion to water closets.

The vaci-tank sewage emptier is used to empty both the Council and private sewage tanks. It was used 30 times at the sewage works and 18 times emptying Council House septic tanks, also 10 times for emptying private septic tanks and cesspools. The cost of emptying the private tanks is charged to the owners concerned, and records show that an average of £3 6s. 0d. per tank has been charged.

SALVAGE.

A scrap metal dealer contracted to collect light metal and tins from the Council's tip; the heavy and non-ferrous metals being sorted by the refuse collectors and brought back into the Depot for sale when a load has accumulated. The income derived from scrap sold during the year amounted to £22.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following Statement sets out the number and nature of inspections made, types of premises and the purpose of these visits:—

A. GENERAL SANITATION.							Inspections.
Sewage works	...	...	...	...	...	...	614
Drainage works—all types of premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	702
Caravans and other moveable dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Places of entertainment—village halls	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Licensed premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Tips and refuse disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Knackers' yards and fellmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
B. HOUSING.							
Houses—miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	211
Houses under Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Houses under Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Houses overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Houses verminous	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Houses—Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	392
Houses—Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	275
C. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.							
Inquiries and disinfection of premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
D. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.							
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	964
Butchers shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Food preparation premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Grocers shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Ice-cream premises and sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Water supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Dairies and Milk shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
E. MISCELLANEOUS VISITS.							
Building progress (new works and alterations)	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Petroleum Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	114

CAMPING SITES.

The demand for camping sites mainly for holiday periods has not changed, and persons requiring them as permanent residences have been granted very limited periods only for essential occupiers, i.e., key farm workers required on farms. This control was mainly exercised by the Planning Authority.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, came into operation on 29th August, 1960. This Act is only concerned with caravan sites and broadly speaking a caravan is any dwelling which is capable of being transported. The Act repeals the licensing procedure under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 269, as well as strengthening the powers of planning authorities and introducing a new system of licensing. The aim is to secure that all caravan sites whether residential or holiday sites are properly equipped, run and allowed in acceptable places. The Act requires that planning permission should only be withheld when there is some definite planning objection and permission should be given on a long term or permanent basis. Model Standards with respect to the layout, services and equipment for caravan sites, have been issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

On the operative date (29th August, 1960) an investigation showed the following caravans to be stationed in this district:—

Kings Head Paddock, Nafferton	...	4	caravans
Wrights Field, Nafferton	...	1	converted bus body
Star Inn Paddock, Kilham	...	2	caravans
Watton	...	3	caravans
Hutton	...	1	caravan
Brigham	...	8	caravans
North Frodingham	...	1	converted boat hull
		5	caravans
<hr/>			
Total	...	25	
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SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are no public or private baths or pools in the district which are open to the public.

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

Again I am glad to report that no house, either private or Council, was found to be infested with bed bugs, though occasional disinfestations were made for fleas and cockroaches.

LIME QUARRY.

During the year the Lime Quarry at Ruston Parva has operated without cause for complaint.

SCHOOLS.

The sanitary accommodation at the various schools in the districts is unchanged. There are 4 earth closets at Harpham, 3 at Wansford and 10 at Cranswick still in use. Conversion is promised by the Education Authority as soon as main drainage is available and the necessary school alterations can be carried through.

RODENT CONTROL.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY.				
	Non-Agricultural.				Agricultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All others (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) and (3)	
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	45	3,500	366	3,911	169
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of :					
(a) Notification	Nil	74	Nil	74	Nil
(b) Survey under the Act	18	Nil	Nil	18	8
(c) Otherwise (e.g., visited primarily for some other purpose)	27	1,363	106	1,496	207
3. Number of properties inspected (in Sect. 2) which were found to be infested by :					
(a) Rats Major	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Minor	2	6	Nil	8	Nil
(b) Mice Major	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Minor	1	1	Nil	2	Nil

Sewer treatments have been carried out at the villages of Kilham, North Frodingham, Wetwang, Fridaythorpe, Tibthorpe, North Dalton and Middleton. Infestations were found to be minor and localised. In all, 121 manholes were baited and only 12 complete takes were recorded.

Village tips have been baited regularly in an effort to keep the rat population down to a minimum.

74 treatments were carried out at private premises for rat or mouse infestations.

HOUSING.

The total number of Council Houses occupied at the end of the year was 482; 6 were erected during the year and no houses were being built by the Council at the end of the year.

Under private enterprise 10 houses have been built, and 25 were in course of erection at the end of the year.

The waiting lists for Council Houses showed 305 applications, but 55 of these were duplicated in several villages. In addition 36 applicants both lived and worked outside the district, leaving 214 applications on the "live list."

During the year 4 families living in overcrowded conditions were given Council Houses.

58 Council Houses were painted by direct labour during the year at an average cost of £11 7s. 7d. per dwelling. This cost is considerably higher than that for the previous year, the main reasons being the very inclement weather and workmen's illness.

So far as grant-aided improvements were concerned this has been a record year, 64 applications were made, 25 for discretionary grants and 39 for standard grants. The Council approved maximum discretionary grants in all cases, only one application involving the limiting of the grant to the statutory maximum of £400. 18 discretionary grants were completed involving the payment of a total amount of £3,415.

25 standard grants were completed during the year, and it is interesting to note that the actual total amount of grants paid was £2,379, being £446 less than the basic maximum stipulated in the Act.

Early in the year the Council considered its future housing policy and figures showed that a total estimated problem of 184 unfit dwellings still needed slum clearance action. The Council decided to continue the slum clearance programme and embarked upon a programme commencing with twelve dwellings at Nafferton.

Bricks were still in very short supply (9 to 12 months delivery from London Brick Co.) and an order was placed with this firm for a reservation of 80,000 bricks. This shortage, together with the time taken in obtaining other approvals, etc., delayed the commencement of the building programme.

A review of Council House rents was made during the year there being an estimated deficiency on the Housing Revenue Account equivalent to a rate levy of 10½d. in the £. The level of Council House rents in the district appeared to encourage people to seek houses in this area in preference to the nearby towns where they worked. As a result of the review, rents generally speaking were increased to 182% of the Gross Annual Value as shown on the Valuation List, and the average increase was 4s. 0d. per week.

6 Council Houses at North Dalton were improved during the year; they were provided with bathrooms, hot and cold water and W.C.'s, inside the dwellings. These improvements involved structural alterations and re-arrangement of the lay-out; the replacement of the old cooking ranges in the only living-rooms by modern tiled surrounds and electric cookers were provided. The existing outside closet buildings were converted into fuel stores. The total cost of these improvements for the 6 houses was £1,491.

There are still 150 Council Houses which need modernising. 113 of these lack proper bathroom facilities and hot water, and the remaining 37 require W.C.'s, in addition to hot water and bathrooms.

FOOD.

Inspection of premises under the Food Hygiene Regulations is continuing and the records show that property modernisation is hampered by the lack of proper sewers in some of the villages.

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, came into operation on 1st October, 1960, and these consolidate and extend the 1955 to 1957 Regulations.

24 informal notices were served on food retailers.

MILK SUPPLY.

Milk retailed in this district is mainly supplied by a large dairy concern, and all their milk is heat treated. The sale of milk other than that of an approved special designation is prohibited in this area, therefore raw untreated milk, other than tuberculin tested, is not available.

The following licences for the sale of milk were granted by this Authority during the year:—

Tuberculin Tested ...	...	...	10
Pasteurised ...	...	...	10
Sterilised ...	...	...	19

Supplementary licences were granted as follows:—

Tuberculin Tested ...	...	...	2
Pasteurised ...	...	...	2
Sterilised ...	...	...	3

With effect from 1st January, 1961, under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, licences for the sale of special designated milk are to be issued by the East Riding County Council.

ICE-CREAM.

35 premises were registered for the sale of ice-cream, one being a manufactory which employs a cold-mix-method; the others sell pre-packed ice-cream manufactured by one of five proprietary firms.

Four samples were taken and three were Grade II and one Grade I — all satisfactory.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

At the outbreak of war in 1939, slaughtering in England and Wales was carried out in about 12,000 slaughterhouses most of which were old, structurally unfit, and badly sited. When the Ministry of Food took over control in January, 1940, slaughtering was then concentrated in approximately 500 premises. This system was both practicable and necessary and appeared to offer a basis for a future permanent policy. However, in June, 1954, Government control over the marketing and slaughtering of home-produced livestock came to an end and it was found that with the new developments in the marketing of fatstock, it was no longer advisable to aim even at moderate concentration. This sudden change of view caused concern amongst many Local Authorities who had issued slaughterhouse licences for premises which were actually below standard, but which could be allowed to function for a limited period until centralisation had taken place. Accordingly the Interdepartmental Committee on Slaughterhouses considered a more flexible arrangement and recommended that for a limited period, private traders should be free to provide slaughterhouses of the design and size and in the places that best suited the needs of their individual businesses. After this interim period a measure of control should then be re-imposed.

In 1958 standards for construction and hygiene in slaughterhouses were made under existing legislation and supplemented in the 1958 Slaughterhouses Act with the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations and the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations.

Their aim was to provide adequate slaughtering facilities for every district, and to ensure the slaughtering of stock in humane conditions and the maintenance of the highest standards of hygiene, during the whole process from the reception of cattle to the distribution of the meat and offal.

Detailed inspections were made of the existing slaughterhouses, and the owners were supplied with the lists of works necessary to bring their premises up to the new standard.

In order to review the slaughterhouse facilities in the District generally, it was necessary to have consultation with all interested persons before the Council could formally report on existing and probable future requirements.

For the purpose of consulting the persons and organisations representing the interests concerned, the Council invited (by individual and press invitations) the following persons and bodies to attend or be represented at a meeting at the Council's offices:—

- (a) The owners and occupiers of the seven existing privately owned Slaughterhouses in the District.
- (b) The National Farmers' Union.

- (c) The Secretary of the Meat Traders' Association.
- (d) The Bridlington, Driffield and District Association of Yorkshire Auctioneers, Estate Agents and Valuers.
- (e) The Driffield Cattle Market Company.
- (f) Messrs. J. A. Shouler & Sons, Wholesale Butchers.
- (g) The Driffield Urban District Council.
- (h) Any other interested persons.

At the Meeting the general opinion expressed was that the present system of slaughtering at individual private slaughterhouses should be continued, and in all cases owners agreed to carry out the improvements if they were given sufficient time.

The method of preparing the final report was laid down in the Slaughterhouse (Reports) Direction Order, 1959, and had to be submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food by not later than the 2nd November, 1960.

In the Report submitted by this Authority the existing slaughterhouses in this district were classified as follows:—

- (i) Premises which already comply with all the requirements of the construction regulations ... Nil
- (ii) Premises in use which the Council expect to comply by the recommended date ... Seven
- (iii) Premises in use which the Council expect not to comply by the recommended date ... Nil

The Council considered that the seven existing private slaughterhouses dealt adequately with the present requirements of the Rural District and they did not anticipate any significant change in such requirements in the foreseeable future.

The Council also recommended that the slaughterhouse construction regulations should be applied to this District at the expiration of a period of two years from the date of the Minister's formal acceptance of the report.

In stating a period of two years, the Council had in mind the fact that the slaughtering businesses affected were not large concerns and considerable hardship and inconvenience would be caused if a reasonable length of time were not allowed for the carrying out of the necessary extensive, and in some cases, costly alterations.

With a view to securing a gradual and continuous improvement of slaughterhouse standards during the interim period, the Council stipulated that these alterations shall be carried out progressively in agreed stages throughout that period.

At the close of the year, the Council were awaiting the decision of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on the Report.

The department has had considerable extra work caused by the new legislation dealing with slaughterhouses. This included carrying out detailed inspections, preparing reports and discussing with owners proposed layouts to comply with future requirements.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.

The number of animals slaughtered in the Rural District continues to increase. There was a 9% and 22% rise respectively in bullocks and pigs on the previous year's total. In order to maintain a 100% inspection of all meat and offal, 964 separate visits were made to the seven private slaughterhouses.

The eradication of tuberculosis from cattle and pigs is now a definite possibility in the foreseeable future. A steady decline is indicated by the following percentage figures for the number of cattle inspected and found to be affected by tuberculosis: 1957—11.4%, 1958—7.7%, 1959—4.2%, and 1960—1.39%.

In November, there was an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease at a farm in Middleton making part of the Rural District within a controlled area and therefore restricting the movement of livestock. This resulted in a temporary increase in the through-put from local slaughterhouses.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The following tables give further statistical details:—

		Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number killed	...	861	9	7	1435	1105	—
Number inspected	...	861	9	7	1435	1105	—

All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.

Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	—	17	2	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...	66	—	2	13	—
Percentage affected	...	7.78	—	28.6	1.6	—

Tuberculosis only.

Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...	12	—	—	29	—
Percentage affected with Tuberculosis	...	1.39	—	—	2.6	—

<i>Tuberculosis.</i>					Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.
Carcases and organs	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Head and Tongues	...	...	...	...	4	—	23	—
Livers	...	...	...	...	1	—	1	—
Lungs	...	...	...	...	2	—	1	—
Mesenteries	...	...	...	...	2	—	6	—
Spleens	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
Kidneys	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Diaphragm	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Udders	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Hearts	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	—
Part Carcases	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Omentum	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—

<i>Other than Tuberculosis.</i>					Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.
Carcases and Organs	...	...	...	...	1	17	2	—
Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	...	—	1	1	—
Livers	...	...	...	...	56	3	2	—
Lungs	...	...	...	...	3	1	9	—
Kidneys	...	...	...	...	2	4	—	—
Heart	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	—
Spleen	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—
Diaphragm	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
Mysentery	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Part Carcases	...	...	...	...	—	1	2	2

Estimated total weight of condemned meat—1 ton 1 cwt. 59 lbs.

No. of visits, 964.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

1. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

Premises. (1)	Number on Register. (2)	Number of		
		Inspections. (3)	Written notices. (4)	Occupiers prosecuted. (5)
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	...	...	...	...
...	7	59	4	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	...	...	...	...
...	29	45	—	—

Premises. (1)	Number on Register. (2)	Number of Written Occupiers Inspections, notices, prosecuted. (3) (4) (5)		
		(3)	(4)	(5)
(ii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	5	10	—	—
Total	40	114	4	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	3	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defec- tive	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	3	—	—	—

One outworker has been notified as residing within this district and inspections of the dwelling proved the conditions to be highly satisfactory.

